

The World.

JOURNAL PUBLISHED.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT NO. 31 AND 33 PARK ROW.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1890.

TERMS—POSTAGE FREE.

For the United States and Canada: DAILY, ONE YEAR, \$5.00; DAILY, SIX MONTHS, \$3.00; DAILY AND SUNDAY, ONE YEAR, \$6.00; DAILY AND SUNDAY, SIX MONTHS, \$4.00; DAILY, ONE YEAR, \$3.00; THE BEST WEEKLY, ONE YEAR, \$1.00; THE WEEKLY WORLD, ONE YEAR, \$1.00. Liberal commissions allowed to CLUB AGENTS. Sample copies sent free.

For England and the Continent and all countries in the International Postal Union: DAILY AND SUNDAY, ONE YEAR, \$12.00; DAILY ONLY, \$10.00; SUNDAY, \$4.00. To Australia (except New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria) via San Francisco: DAILY AND SUNDAY, ONE YEAR, \$12.00; DAILY ONLY, \$10.00; SUNDAY, \$4.00. To Australia (except New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria) via San Francisco: DAILY AND SUNDAY, ONE YEAR, \$12.00; DAILY ONLY, \$10.00; SUNDAY, \$4.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS: THE MAIN OFFICE, 31 PARK ROW, N. Y. CITY.

BRANCH OFFICES:

WORLD TOWN OFFICE, Between 11th and 12th Sts., NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN—350 FULTON ST. HARLEM—New Department, 150 East 119th St. Advertising Office at 257 West 119th St. PHILADELPHIA, 115—Lancaster Building, 115 SOUTH 2ND ST. WASHINGTON—610 14th St. LONDON OFFICE—32 COVENTRY ST., TR. PALMER SQUARE.

IMPRESSIONS

SHOWING Growth in One Year

NO. OF WORLDS Printed during January, 1889.	NO. OF WORLDS Printed during January, 1890.
8,140,890.	9,220,925.
Average per day during January, 1889: 262,609.	Average per day during January, 1890: 297,445.
NO. OF WORLDS Printed during February, 1889.	NO. OF WORLDS Printed during February, 1890.
5,475,740.	9,114,910.
Average per day during February, 1889: 292,266.	Average per day during February, 1890: 325,532.
Average for JANUARY, 1889: 257,490.	Average for MARCH, 1890: 284,415.

"Comparisons Establish Value."

The World Guarantees
That its circulation every day in the week exceeds that of any two other American newspapers combined, and will refund all money paid for advertising, if, upon proper test, the above statements are not verified.

The Editor of THE WORLD will under no circumstances be responsible for the care of unsolicited manuscripts. The courtesy of returning selected manuscripts will be extended when stamps for that purpose are inclosed.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The rates for advertising in THE WORLD do not apply to the evening edition. Nor do the rates of that issue apply to the morning edition.

Senator JOHN SHERMAN bewails his lack of influence with the Administration. He is not held to be a persona grata at the White House. Mr. SHERMAN's case is a sad one, but it is the general neglect of the great and useful State of Ohio which fills us with melancholy. How small the buck-eyes are this year!

The minor diplomatic and other nominations made by the President yesterday were little more than a distribution of patronage to satisfy the "shrieks of locality." But what are such a few crumbs to the ravenous pack of which MURRAY HALSTED'S Washington correspondent said: "Since the days of ANDREW JOHNSON there has been nothing to equal it."

Senator ALLISON takes the ground, in a paper in the *North American Review*, that no special session of Congress is necessary this Spring. He inclines to the view expressed by THE WORLD some time ago, that a called session in October might be advisable. It would enable Congress to do something before the holiday recess. In the mean time the Senator thinks that prepayments and premiums to bondholders will keep the surplus from becoming dangerous. Doubtless.

If the choice of a Senator in Rhode Island is narrowed down to the two Republicans, DIXON and WESTMORE, the Democrats in the Legislature might very properly cast their votes for the man instead of the "barrel." Ex-Gov. WESTMORE is the plutocratic candidate, and is pushed for the Senatorship in the hope of getting a big contribution to be used in gaining the "questionable voters" in "blocks of five" at the State election next week. He would seem to be a good man to beat.

An evening newspaper printed yesterday a Washington despatch to the effect that it was believed in well-informed circles that the German Government had requested that JOHN C. KLEIN, THE WORLD correspondent in Samoa, be returned to Apia to be tried before the United States Consul on the charge of having led the assault upon the German sailors last December. What nonsense! There is no power which could send Mr. KLEIN to Samoa to be tried before a Consul even were he formally charged

with an offense. The Samoan chiefs who led the attack upon the Germans referred to, and whose orders led to the killing, are still in Samoa. Why have they not been tried by somebody? They are known and they are willing to admit that they did the killing.

Advices from Samoa by way of Auckland announce in brief the total wrecking of the American war-ships Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic and the German war-ships Adler, Olga and Eber in a frightful hurricane which occurred at Apia on or about the 20th inst. The loss of life is reported to be considerable. It seems that Samoa is bound to be a centre of disturbance.

JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN.
Mr. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY would deny to innocent children and to victimized parents the right accorded to the meanest criminal—the right of appeal from the commitment of a Police Justice which now sends the unprotected little ones to irrevocable separation from their parents.

With what an Assemblyman well called "malignant philanthropy," this insouciant bureaucrat has inspired an attack upon the bill granting the right of appeal, on the plea that "it would send back to infamy those children who have once been taken from the snare of an evil life." This sounds like Amintadiah Sileekman run wild. What reason is there for the insulting charge that the Judges of the Supreme Court would do this thing? Are the Police Justices alone infallible? Is Mr. GERRY, with his hypocritical and inconsistent posing, the only friend of poor children in this city? He is interested in getting for his Society (whose work we have often approved) *per capita* percentages for all the children he can capture, and he resorts to very dirty lobbying to retain powers which Judge BARRETT has characterized as "autocratic," and which we have shown in specific cases to have been abused.

They say that the present law has stood for a hundred years. So did the law for imprisonment for debt. An abuse is not less an abuse because it is hoary. Judges BARRETT, BRADY, ANDREWS, LAWRENCE, PATTERSON and BRACH have indorsed the amendment. Public sentiment sustains it. Justice requires it. And we do not believe that either the pedigree or the purse of Mr. GERRY can defeat it.

HALSTED AND THE SENATE.
It is telegraphed from Washington that "one of the points which Senators have against Mr. HALSTED is that he has spoken disrespectfully of the Senate as a body, and the Senate has established a precedent that editors so offending shall not be confirmed."

If there be any truth in this the President should by repeated and continued nominations of outspoken editors defend the freedom of the press. The Senate has a perfect right to refuse to confirm the nomination of Mr. HALSTED as Minister to Germany if it considers him an unfit man for the place. It has no right to reject him because he has exercised his natural and constitutional right to criticize that body, or even to "speak disrespectfully" of it. There is no sacred Sanhedrin in this glorious country with the inherited privilege of exemption from criticism.

The Senate of the United States has not always commanded or deserved the respect of honest citizens. It merited severe censure when it declined to investigate responsible charges of flagrant bribery and corruption in connection with the election of one of its members—Senator PAYNE, of Ohio. Mr. HALSTED may have indulged in unnecessary personal reflections in his comments upon that scandalous refusal. But his characterization of the action of the Senate was none too severe.

If the Senate shall array itself against the freedom of the press it will enter upon a hopeless contest. It cannot muzzle the press by withholding offices from editors. And it will invite a plainer speech than its members may relish.

A CALAMITY AVERTED.
The painful dissensions which have arisen in New York society with reference to the coming Centennial celebration have been supplemented by an ebullition of a remarkable character at Albany. Happily the excitement attending the latter has subsided and disastrous results have apparently been averted.

The members of the Legislature were led by erroneous reports to believe that they were to be granted less deadheadism than comported with their dignity and the value of their services. Being men of extremely sensitive natures they felt deeply hurt, and soon the feeling of injury changed to one of indignation. This eventually found expression in the burning eloquence of Assemblyman YATES, of Schenectady, in support of a bill which had been rushed through the Senate by MIKE MURPHY to fill the gap caused by the supposed neglect of the celebration managers.

Referring to the generosity with which the Legislature had voted the people's money to provide for the occasion, Mr. YATES said: "We have paid nobly for our privilege, and I submit that we are going to have it." He spurned with contempt the idea that the members were to be placed on "a great long platform dedicated to the ignoble vulgar, the *hot polio*, . . . that each one of us can have one ticket and that everybody else gets in for \$2 a head." Ugh! These lofty sentiments were highly approved, and decisive action would have followed yesterday on the part of the men who had made such a heroic sacrifice out of the State treasury had it not been announced that they would receive an abundance of tickets and pretty much everything else they wanted for nothing. This delicate apology appeased them and they forbore. Otherwise

they would have vindicated their honor and conveyed a stinging rebuke by voting a special appropriation of the people's money to themselves.

It is to be feared, however, that they will be compelled at times during the celebration to mingle to some extent with the "ignoble vulgar," the common crowd. On some accounts it is to be regretted that the Legislature is not to have a stand all by itself. The people would like a separate exhibition of this high-spirited body, with its leading lights correctly labelled. It would remind them so much of Washington.

THE SILLARS CASE.

The following is a sample of a multitude of letters received by THE WORLD:

To the Editor of THE WORLD:
I have taken THE WORLD for ten years and nothing has pleased me more than your defense of that poor journeyman, SILLARS. Please keep it up.
JOHN C. SHERMAN, 513 Madison Ave.
New York, March 28.

The discovery, rescue and return to his family of a man imprisoned for asking for food in Connecticut while honestly seeking a chance to earn it in the line of public service which THE WORLD holds to be the highest mission of the press. Justice for JAMES SILLARS and joy for his faithful wife were worth striving for. But the publicity given to the abuse of authority in a neighboring State, in the effect which it will no doubt have in securing greater care in enforcing the law against vagrancy and perhaps in mitigating the questionable severity of its provisions, is a service that the press alone could render. Government has no agent nor function for dealing with such cases. An independent and watchful newspaper, on the lookout for injustice, abuses and evils, and committed to the cause of the weak against the strong, is the only medium through which some wrongs can be righted. It is the people's tribune.

THE WORLD has done a good deal of this work, and intends to "keep it up." Next to defending our free institutions from the encroachments of plutocratic power and resisting the corruption of the suffrage, we know of no greater service of the press than the defense of personal rights.

The Western Union Telegraph monopoly displayed its hand yesterday in true Jay Gouldian style. The Company has never had any intention of placing its wires under ground. Yesterday it obtained an order of court restraining the Mayor and the Board of Electrical Control from interfering with its wires and poles. Another telegraph company also served legal notice upon the Board not to interfere with its property. Now we have the fight. Going under ground means a vast expenditure for the owners of the overhead wires. They are fighting for delay. The people have decreed that the wires must be buried, and yet after a three years' struggle we only have in the subways 6,000 miles of the 100,000 miles of wires which disgrace and embarrass the city.

That part of Indian Territory which will be thrown open on April 23d by the President's proclamation is not much over fifty miles square and does not contain over 10,000 quarter sections of available land. Therefore it cannot satisfy more than 10,000 of the 15,000 or 20,000 men who are said to be waiting to rush in to make entries. There is consequently a prospect of trouble, and it is predicted that in the absence of other convenient means to decide disputes Winchester rifles will be called into requisition. However this may be, it is at least certain that a great outcry will soon be made for the opening of other sections of the Indian's domain.

That great Kentucky Republican, Wm. O. BRADLEY, who was urged as a candidate for Vice-President, and was afterwards a hot candidate for a seat in Mr. HARRISON'S Cabinet, was yesterday named as Minister to Corea. If there is an official jumping-off place on the face of this earth it is cheerless, semi-barbaric Corea. An American of sense would rather be a light-house tender on the New England coast than King of Corea. Mr. BRADLEY declines to be banished, and the President now says that he only tendered him the place because of his great esteem for the leading Kentucky Republican.

Mr. PATRICK EGAN landed in this offhand country in March, 1888. In the month of October following he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He received his final naturalization papers on the 10th of April, 1888, in the County of Lancaster, Nebraska. He had, therefore, been a citizen of the United States less than seven months when he cast his vote for Mr. HARRISON. And now this new-fledged citizen is to be sent abroad to represent the American Republic.

In order to satisfy the hungry partisan wolves who are yelping at his heels the President finds it necessary occasionally to turn out a Republican. This he did yesterday in displacing HENRY C. HALL, of New York, Minister to the Central American States, and appointing a California man named MIXER to his place. Mr. HALL is a good Republican. He was appointed in July, 1882, by President ARTHUR, and served through Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration without being molested. As a hold-over he is regarded as a traitor to his party. Having escaped yellow fever HALL ought to be happy.

There is little likelihood now that the Senate will recede from its position touching the nomination of Editor HALSTED for the Berlin mission. The matter was discussed again yesterday and it developed new antagonisms. Mr. EVARTS, who was accused by HALSTED of accepting a fee to

defend Senator PAYNE's right to his seat, made a savage speech against confirmation. INGALLS and PLUMB and CULLOM are growing more intense in their hostility, and it would seem that there is no hope for the offending editor. Meanwhile Mr. HALSTED is reported very ill at his home in Cincinnati.

THE OLD WAVE which has been slowly separating the *Mail* and *Express* from the Administration yesterday reached the zero point. There was not a word of kudos on the Republican page for HARRISON or any of his happy official family. Even the "Editorial Column" had disappeared. Prior to the inauguration Col. BURNARD was presumed to be in charge of pretty much everything, including Baby McKee. His worship, nay, adoration, of Mr. HARRISON was regarded as something unique even in religious journalism. It was conceded that the Apostle BURNARD would receive nothing less than a first-class foreign mission. But the pious editor has seen one Republican Journalist after another rewarded and he has not been called. He has even seen the United States Senate refuse to change its hour of meeting to please his business conveniences. And now, disgraced, broken-hearted, disappointed, he lays aside his trenchant pen and signifies to Mr. HARRISON that he is done. He signs a notice that he renounces the Administration in his maternal origins. The good Colonel should, in his dejection, recall Porro's eighth beatitude: "Blessed is he who expects nothing, for he shall never be disappointed."

BEFORE this charming controversy upon the subject of that first quadrille is finally closed ought not something to be said of the man who was too fine a gentleman to pair with anybody in Noah's Ark, but elegantly escaped the Flood in a boat of his own? There can, of course, be little doubt that the descendants of so exclusive a gentleman would be somewhat shy about making their claims on the "by" label, and so the blood of their ancestors would without doubt rise to the occasion and the land and imperative demands of posterity be satisfied. The eyes of the world are frankly fixed upon this Breeding Show of ours. Let it then never be said that American shiftness made it less imposing than it would otherwise have been.

SAMUEL G. STORM, defendant in a breach-of-promise suit brought against him by CORA M. LAPHAM, of Paterson, N.J., excuses his trifling with her affections on the ground that he "simply wanted to have a girl in Jersey." It may be that geographically, socially and as a matter of convenience it is expedient for a man who travels a good deal to have a sweetheart in every State, but it may be disastrous financially. Every man is born with a craving to "have a girl in Jersey," but some hold it, some never go to Jersey and some boldly subdue their ambition. Mr. STORM may yet regret that he gave way to a longing which most men conquer in one way or another.

IN HIS SPEECH at the dinner given to him in Philadelphia on Thursday night Postmaster-General WAXMAKER said: "I think you will agree with me that, strong and skillful as our leaders and large and enthusiastic as our Republican party, we could not have won but for what you and the best men of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati did in contributions of courage, counsel and work." But if those same men had made no contributions in coin, checks and certificates HARRISON would not be President, and Mr. WAXMAKER would be selling silk and measuring linen instead of weighing his words at complimentary banquets.

FEAR HAS BEEN EXPRESSED that there will not be sufficient rooms at the Centennial Hall. Well, there will be plenty of mushroom, at least.

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

Queen Victoria is buying her Spring clothes in Paris. Has her credit in London given out? Secretary Tracy's daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding, will baptize the cruiser Philadelphia when it is launched.

Chaunsey M. Dewey calls Senator EVARTS the "maximum of the mental and the minimum of the adipose."

It turns out that Historian Bancroft was duly invited to attend the Inauguration ceremonies and received a ticket to the Senate Chamber, but was unable to attend on account of the weather.

Marion Crawford, the novelist, has conquered the cigarette habit after a long struggle. But the habit of writing two or three novels a year when he ought to write but one in two years still clings to him.

Gen. Tom Waller, ex-Consul-General at London, has been tendered an overwhelming number of farewell dinners. The chief banquet to him will be given at the Hotel Metropole, London, May 2. It will be an affair of 250 covers.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., is a tall, blond, somewhat stout man, with a high forehead and a prominent nose. His countenance is strictly aristocratic type. His moustache is one of the ornaments of the Assembly Chamber. He always dresses well, but is not at all dandy in his attire.

Colts P. Huntington, the railroad magnate and proprietor of the alleged "only Democratic newspaper in New York," has given \$100 towards the sum now being raised for the erection of a building in this city to be devoted to the Republican party's needs.

An office-seeker recently gained admission to the august presence of Postmaster-General Waxmaker. "Have you a war record?" asked the Philadelphia statesman. "Oh, yes," answered the man after a post-office. "I was born on the day that Fort Sumter was fired on."

Col. Ochiltree seems to be keeping his Lenten engagements quite regularly in Washington. On Monday he lunched, in company with Representative Reed and Gen. Longstreet, with Senator Blair and the Minister to Spain. On Tuesday evening he dined with Mr. Truxton Beale to meet Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, and on Thursday partook of a home dinner with Senator and Mrs. Reagan, of Texas. But the Colonel has not been notified at the White House that a foreign mission waits his pleasure.

Mrs. Allen Arthur, whose real name is very different, has received much praise from the weekly dramatic sheets for her clever comedy, "Honor Bright," recently brought out at an authors' matinee at the Madison Square Theatre. Mrs. Arthur is a pretty little woman, still very young, who, having leisure and money at her command and being childless, has devoted her time of late to the work of a playwright. She was an invalid for a number of years, and used to amuse herself constructing plots and translating French and German plays. It is the general opinion among dramatic critics in the city that she has a bright future in the career she has chosen.

The late John Bright was not a man whose reading had been wide. He was unacquainted with any language but English, and seldom read translations of the Latin and Greek classics. He learned something of mythology and ancient history through an obscure study of Milton's poetry, but he devoted most of his time to the great questions of his own day and let the dead past bury its dead. He had no special knowledge of science, and was not an enthusiast regarding art. But in a certain sense he was narrow in his attainments, he was as broad as his humanity in his sympathies, and what he lacked in the culture of the scholar, he made up in the grandeur of his manhood.

PATRICK EGAN'S FLIGHT.

What the "Tribune" Thought of the Great Land Leagues in 1888.

(From the New York Tribune, March 13, 1888.)
The Public detectives naturally make the most of Egan's flight from Ireland. The chief of the criminal service, Mr. Jenkinson, in giving out the information that the ex-Treasurer of the Land League has mysteriously disappeared, assumes that he has been frightened away by the prospect of Sheridan's extradition, whereby important evidence would come into the hands of the authorities. Certainly the ex-Treasurer, if he felt any uneasiness, could have deferred his departure until the formal proceedings against Sheridan were opened before the United States tribunal. Equally absurd is the surmise that Egan's flight can be attributed to the discovery of letters from him to James Carey, the informer, written about the time the lavatories were organized, and expressing the hope that Carey would be successful "in the work on hand." If the detectives had secured documentary evidence showing that "the work on hand" was assassination and that Egan had either directly promoted it or had been privy to it, they would not have allowed him to slip through their fingers, but would have arrested him. The detectives' assumptions of the little credit to their ingenuity. There is a more reasonable explanation of the ex-Treasurer's flight.

Egan will probably turn up speedily in Paris and indignantly deny that he has left Ireland on any other grounds than impaired health and private business. At the same time his mysterious exit can scarcely fail to deepen the impression that the Land League was actually tainted with crime, as well as morally responsible for it. At a critical moment in the fortunes of the Land movement, when so staunch a friend of Ireland as Lady Florence Dixie charges that a large balance of the League fund has never been accounted for and suspicious are entertained throughout England that a portion of the money contributed from America was used in instigating outrages. Egan ought to have remained at his post, courted an examination of his accounts and vouchers and denying that a single dollar had been expended for criminal ends. To sneak out of the island as he has done is to bring not only additional discredit but infamy upon the Land League. The United States will adhere to its contention that the Land League was a criminal use was made of the money which he handled, and that he was afraid, not that Sheridan would be extradited, but that other secret agents employed by the League would give evidence against him. If there were traitors among the Invisible ones they should not there be informers among the subordinates of the Land League? If there were an outrage done by which the American manifesto was enforced while Mr. Parnell was in Kilmaham, secret agents employed and paid by the Treasurer might happen some day to blurt out the fact. Under such circumstances Paris would be a pleasant place of residence than Dublin.

THE SHAME OF THE STATE.

They Don't Pretend to Try Republicans in Indiana.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 29.—Thirteen indictments for election offenses were quashed today in the Federal Court, a total aggregate of thirty-three; and of the original twenty-five set down for trial the balance were dropped. All the indictments quashed were against individuals charged with illegal voting or with assisting others to vote illegally. Judge Woods holds that it is essential to allege in the indictment that an unlawful act has been committed with respect to the election of a Member of Congress, and that the defendant is guilty of an illegal voter, that he cast an illegal vote for Congressmen.

The force of the indictment returned sets forth that the defendant, "at an election for a Representative in the Congress of the United States, did unlawfully vote at said election, &c., or having offered to vote at said election, &c., before a Federal officer or officers, and that the defendant is guilty of an illegal voter, that he cast an illegal vote for Congressmen."

There is no doubt that many of the indictments were returned against guilty men. The force of the indictment returned sets forth that the defendant, "at an election for a Representative in the Congress of the United States, did unlawfully vote at said election, &c., or having offered to vote at said election, &c., before a Federal officer or officers, and that the defendant is guilty of an illegal voter, that he cast an illegal vote for Congressmen."

POPULAR SPEAKERS.

Gene Falls Republican: A lawyer is never so blind but he can cite authorities.

New Orleans Picayune: The dude who is always looking for new styles gets along after a fashion.

San Francisco Alta: The men sent down against the moonshiners should be still hunters, of course.

Danville Press: Gubbins says he is no miller, but he can "ruffle" his wife's temper to perfection.

Baltimore American: Many Republicans deprecate what some Democrats had more "go" about them.

Binghamton Republican: It is not by skimming the newspaper that a man can get the news.

Rochester Post-Express: The moment a steamboat goes ashore at the head of the trip he becomes a landed proprietor.

Journal of Education: There are 11,000 remedies for disease known to medical science, but man generally has more of them suggested to him whenever he has a boil.

Adams Times: That nothing succeeds like success has become merely a maxim in life. In established business sentiment it is much more frequent that nothing succeeds like a failure.

A Good Suggestion For Cole.

(From the Buffalo Courier.)
The wisest thing for Speaker Cole to do is to demand the appointment of a special committee of the Assembly to investigate the many charges alleging the corrupt use of money in the pursuit of votes in his district. He cannot clear himself by saying "persuasion." His own confessions have put him in an awkward predicament, and he cannot honorably rest content with the present situation.

The Universal Opinion.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)
To print stolen letters is a very nasty business which only great stress of circumstances can justify. The Herald should have sent Mr. Blaine's letter back to him unpublished. There was no excuse for meddling with it.

Farmer Grant.

A forehand man is Farmer Grant, tho' he rises not with the lark.

Nor worth his patch of garden truck from day to day, nor worth his hay-stack from the day to day.

Nor getteth hay-seed in his barn as he speddeth City Hall Park!

A forehand man is he, indeed, yet he should have a care

Least evil-minded spotters come to plant the wicked tare

Or to tread among the roses that he'd have growing there!

Put up a scarecrow, Farmer Grant, to keep off the greedy jays.

Who would make short work of your City Hall Park and all your public ways—

Put a scarecrow down where the sea about the Battery plays!

Watch for the grubs, O Farmer Grant, lest they burrow "neath City Hall."

The grubs that grow in the mould and dark and wet tunnel the Treasury wall!

There's a boddy grub, hearsehouse, they say, there the very worst grub of all!

GEN. NEWTON ON AQUEDUCT WORK.

His Experience in New York Reflected to in Washington.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Gen. John Newton, ex-Commissioner of Public Works of New York City, was before the court-martial investigating the charges against Major Lydecker on account of fraudulent work on the new aqueduct here, and incidentally referred to frauds in the New York aqueduct.

He explained that in case of an officer in charge of a contract operation, with considerable office work, he could not be expected to give much personal supervision, and could not himself be of any great benefit against fraud. Gen. Newton well asked Major Lydecker, with the duties of his office, could have performed any effective personal service against fraud.

"I think not."

"If he should visit the tunnel all for what purpose would this be and what gain would result?"

"If the work is of an ordinary character, not requiring any special oversight, he might have done no good in that respect. I do not see, when it comes to a matter of practical moment, what Major Lydecker could have done by a personal inspection, beyond satisfying himself as to the progress of the work."

"What has been your personal experience with this kind of work?"

"I was one of the Commissioners of the New York aqueduct, and I notice that the checker got there. The work there was under the charge of inspectors, and the fraud was discovered quite accidentally."

Col. Fox asked concerning the personnel on the New York aqueduct, and was told that in the estimate of the witnesses it was excellent. Another officer asked if the engineer in charge of the inspection work might be charged with involving a large sum of money should not be charged with it.

The General said that that day he collected the evidence and found that the system under him. He afterwards volunteered the statement that in his opinion public work should be done by day labor, and that he had superintended the blowing up of Hell Gate some years ago, but that project he had not been in charge of.

He said, required much less supervision, the men being willing and anxious to do good work, inasmuch as the work would thus last longer.

WHO WILL RULE BEHRRING SEA?

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

OTTAWA, Ont., March 29.—In the Senate today Mr. McMillan drew the attention of the Government to the serious injury that would occur to the sealing industry of British Columbia if the United States Government were permitted to enforce the right of exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea, to which, according to the President's recent proclamation, it was now laying claim. The Dominion Government had been negligent in protecting the fishing industry of the Pacific, which demanded equal attention with the fisheries of the Atlantic. The claim to jurisdiction now set up by the United States was one they had refused to recognize as vested in Russia before their acquisition of that territory, and no country in the world would sustain them in their claim.

Senator Macdonald gave notice that Wednesday he would ask whether the Government of the United States intended to enforce the claim that the portion of Behring Sea conveyed by the Imperial Government to the Dominion of Alaska, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion of international usage, under which British vessels could hunt and fish without molestation in the Behring Sea in the summer months, and whether the Government would make such representations to the Imperial Government as might be deemed necessary for the more ample protection of vessels and citizens of the Dominion entering the Behring Sea for lawful purposes.

And whether the question of compensation to the owners of Dominion vessels and cargoes seized in Behring Sea in 1887 by the United States Government, when may a settlement be reasonably expected?

DRIVEN TO THE MOUNTAIN.

Fifteen Very Brave Canadian Policemen Tracking an Ex-Cowboy.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 29.—Magistrate Dugas, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-fifth Battalion, and fifteen of the bravest members of the city police force, left this city this afternoon for Lake Megantic, in the county of Compton, to capture Donald Morrison, who last June shot and killed United States Deputy Marshal Warren as the latter was attempting to serve a warrant for arrest on a man named McLean, who was armed with a brace of revolvers and a carbine, and Dugas kills a rifle and unlimited authority to kill anybody who attempts to bar his way.

Morrison is an ex-cowboy, who, after earning enough to buy a farm, came to Canada and invested his money in a small farm near Compton, where he was engaged in the raising of cattle. He was a very brave man, and was known for his courage and strength.

He was a very brave man, and was known for his courage and strength. He was a very brave man,